

Farm and Garden

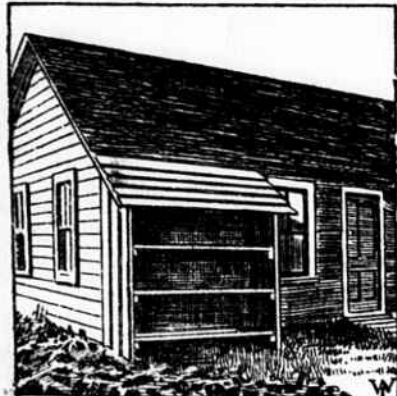
WINTERING BEES.

Packing Colonies in Straw in an Open Storm Shed.

At the back side of the bee building at the Montana experiment station and running the length of it is a room with a dirt floor fitted up with two skeleton shelves of 2 by 4 so that some forty or fifty colonies of bees may be wintered under as nearly normal conditions as possible, with the entrances connected with the outside, permitting the bees to fly at will.

Above these rooms in the gable roof is ample storage room for empty hives and for surplus combs when not in use for the honey harvest.

During the first two winters prior to the erection of this bee house experi-

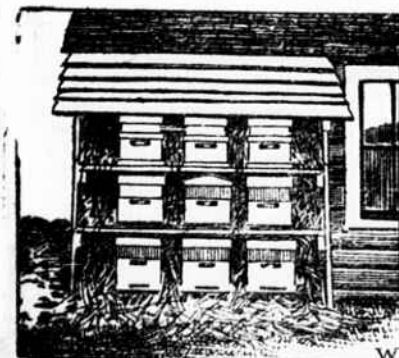


SHELTER FOR BEEHIVES.

ments were carried on in outdoor wintering and in packing a number of colonies in straw under one roof. The experiments during the last two years were not only modified by the indoor wintering with packing only above the colonies, but also by packing colonies in straw in an open shed against the side of the house. (See the accompanying figures.)

Outdoor wintering is usually accomplished in chaff hives, and one great objection is the expensiveness of these hives. Otherwise, since it is the most condition for bees, this method is recommended for inexperienced keepers. The feature of these hives is a double wall with from eight inches of space between for on all sides, including the sides with some nonconductor like straw, chaff, paper or cork. The effect of this packing is to retain the heat and at the time permit the moisture produced by the bees to pass off.

To further permit moisture to escape the oil or carriage cloth quilt used in summer is removed and a canvas quilt placed over the frames. Above this newspapers, a piece of old quilting or a chaff tray may be used to retain the heat. Then above this material to retain the heat there should be an open space with free ventilation, accomplished by auger holes through the gables of the roof. The roof and the hive should be thoroughly painted and the hive placed several inches above the ground to prevent freezing and sawing and the attendant soaking up water. The entrance formed by a 'dige passageway through the packing at the usual place is contracted to



HIVES IN PLACE.

(Ready for a winter protection of boards and straw to be put across the front.) an inch or so for the winter. There should be in most instances no trouble in wintering bees so packed if they are strong in numbers and with plenty of stores.—Montana Experimental Station.

Dried Leaves Useful.

Plenty of dried leaves should be gathered for bedding and to bank up collars and pits, suggests American Cultivator. Bog hay is also good for this purpose. In some localities large areas of brook hay and bog hay have this year not been considered worth cutting for stock, but now that work is not so pressing some farmers could find time to cut this grass for bedding and much. Simply mow it, leave it for a day or two, then turn the swaths, and next day it will be cured well enough for these purposes.

The First Rose.

According to a very ancient legend, the first rose appeared upon the earth at Gullistan. The lotus had long reigned alone, but the flowers became dissatisfied because their drowsy queen could only keep awake by day. They wished for one who would be as fair in revels under the moon as in the garish day. It was then the rose appeared and was chosen the queen of flowers. She sprang into being at the song of the nightingale and was purest white until colored with the blood from the nightingale's breast. As earth's sweetest singers are those who have felt the thorn, so, it is said, the nightingale sings his exquisite music to the rose with his breast upon a thorn.—Circle.

THE GOLDEN CORN.

Magnificent Display and Big Prizes at Corn Exposition.

Two hundred and fifty dollars for an ear of corn is one of the interesting results of the corn improvement campaign which has been in progress for the past fifteen years in this country. That amount was paid at auction for an Indiana ear of white corn sold at the recent National Corn exposition in Chicago. This grand champion white ear contained 1,200 kernels, with an assigned value of 20 cents each. Sixty ears of its kind represent a bushel.

Such fabulous prices for corn are not an object of the work which corn breeders have been and are doing. They are simply encouraging incidents.

When the late James Riley, ridiculed by his neighbors, used to "monkey



CHAMPION EAR, WHITE CORN.

around" in his cornfields selecting seed ears and in the winter sort and study them by the hour, he had no thought of what has occurred in corn breeding as a direct result of his hobby. That good old Hoosier farmer did not know that he was doing more for the future than for his own time. Boone County White and Riley's Favorite, two of our standard varieties, owe their origin and improvement to his faithful work. Moreover, his results were the source of no small part of the interest in corn improvement which has been multiplying throughout the country for two decades.

What Mr. Riley accomplished in Indiana was quite paralleled in Ohio by the Leamings and in Illinois by James L. Reid. As a result we have the popular standard variety known as Leaming and the more cosmopolitan Reid's Yellow Dent, each of which is extensively grown in the Mississippi valley. For exhibition purposes the latter is without a peer in the races or varieties of corn.

And still only a beginning has been made. Ears that are practically perfect, according to present standards, are being produced, but perfection has not been attained. The most important work remains to be done. It does not consist in producing \$250 ears nor in emphasizing the so-called artistic values of perfect scoring types. Its prime object is to secure a maximum yield of merchantable corn from every acre planted.

Never was such keen interest shown in any crop as is exhibited today in corn. It was reflected in magnificent fashion at the corn show in Chicago a short time ago. Fourteen states contributed exhibits. According to their representation, their rank was as follows: Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, South Dakota, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas and Kentucky. Reid's Yellow Dent was represented by 100 ten-ear entries, Leaming by 40, Boone County White by 40 and Silvermine by 52. In the boys' class 200 entries were exhibited, in the ladies' class 250, in the girls' 150, in the freak class 150. Altogether \$16,000 in cash prizes was awarded.

It is highly profitable to show corn for prizes. One man from Indiana



CHAMPION TEN EARS, WHITE CORN.

won more than \$7,000 in prizes on a single ten ear exhibit. Including the prizes won by his family, he left the show about \$9,000 to the good. And all the corn he showed was grown on a little thirteen acre patch. An Iowa exhibitor won prizes of a total value of about \$6,600. A South Dakota corn grower received nearly \$7,000 worth of prizes. Hundreds of others gained valuable prizes in great variety, according to the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, from whose extensive illustrated report of the great corn show the foregoing items are gleaned.

A Cover Crop.

A cover crop will catch in the fall the nitrates and other valuable plant food which would otherwise be lost in the drainage system and hold it over until the following spring for the use of the trees. It also catches the nitrates in the spring, which are apt to leach out, and takes up the excess water and thereby puts the ground in condition sooner for cultivation.

Carrots For Horses.

Carrots are considered of high value for all classes of stock, but especially of great value for feeding horses. The leaves of carrots appear to be of higher feeding value than the leaves of mangels or rutabagas.

An American, Dr. John Gorrie of Apalachicola, Fla., invented the process of making ice artificially, and so made the modern ice trade and system of cold storage possible. Another American, Frederic Tudor of Boston, was the first man to organize a trade in natural ice.—Exchange.

Got His Answer. The victim of the dentist held up his hand.

"Doctor," said he, "before you put the lid on my conversation will you answer a question?"

"Yes," said the dentist, selecting a square piece of rubber and snipping it with his scissors.

"Do people chew more on one side of the mouth than the other?"

"Sure," said the dentist, picking up the clamps.

"How interesting! Which side?"

"The inside," replied the dentist, slipping the rubber dam over the verbal one that issued from his patient's lips.—Lippincott's.

Motto Olympia Automobile Exhibition.



A good thing is soon snapped up.—Prehistoric Proverb. May it be so with the car!—Sketch.

Her Stipulation.

When a rosy cheeked, good natured Irish girl fresh from the other side recently sought employment in the service of a Germantown woman the latter began anxiously to interrogate the girl as to her qualifications.

"Can you cook, Nora?" asked the lady most earnestly. "Are you a good cook?"

"Yes, mum; I t'ink so," responded the girl naively, "if ye'll not try to help me."—Harper's Weekly.

Forewarned.

"Yes," said Hi Tragedy, with a smile, "I remember my parents used to say I'd never amount to anything if I didn't give up my theatrical aspirations."

"Well, that was fair warning," remarked Crittick. "Why didn't you profit by it?"—Philadelphia Press.

Happy Family.

"Do Bliggins and his wife quarrel as much as they used to?"

"No. Each has learned to go on reading a newspaper while the other is talking without being in the least disturbed."—Washington Star.

Love between a man and a woman of equal mind is like fluid in a U tube—always at a level in the two arms. Great love on one side and little love on the other exist only in novels. There can be one sided physical love, but that is not worthy the name love.—Austin O'Malley.

Brussels Sprouts.

This curious vegetable rosebush is of very great value to the farmer and market gardener. Primarily, of course, its strongest hold is as a money maker. It yields well, averaging one quart per



A SPECIMEN CRATE.

plant. It is a hardy, vigorous specimen of the plant world and has few enemies.

The three cabbages are generally packed in the strawberry box of commerce, alleged to hold in the neighborhood of a quart, which sell at whole sale from 8 to 10 cents a quart. The Long Islander, because favored by nature with a longer season than our inland neighbors, as a rule (not the exception), wins the top notch figures according to a writer in American Cultivator.

An acre of "sprouts" on the island carries over 7,000 plants. As the seeds are planted like late cabbage, in the open air, there is no expense in raising beyond seed bed preparation and cost of seed. The young plants are as easily transplanted as cabbage, and the cultivation is identical in every way. The season opens in October and frequently runs through December and many times (on Long Island) into February, for sprouts care but little for frost, while freezing makes them sweeter and more dainty.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Mr. F. S. Randall of No. 30 East Main St., Leroy, N. Y., writes that Bloodine Ointment has proven efficacious in a stubborn case of Piles and Rectal Fistula where everything else has failed. Bloodine Ointment is sold on a positive guarantee to cure Piles or money back.

Bloodine Ointment.

Is the most healing salve in the world. It will positively cure cuts, burns, old sores, eczema, scalds, salt rheum and all skin diseases.

Found at Last.

A cure for Eczema. Mrs. Charles Blanchard of Philadelphia, Pa., writes that she had suffered for many years with this terrible disease and had tried remedy after remedy for it, but could not find a cure, until she was advised to try Bloodine Ointment, and to her great surprise one box healed up nearly all of the old sores, and the second box completely cured her. 50c. a box by mail. Bloodine Liver Pills cure Constipation. 25c. a box.

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Noted for its salidity and purity. Not a question of price, but a question of quality, dispensed strictly in concurrence with rules of a cultivated integrity.

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FOR SALE AT THE FINE FRONT GROCERY, Main Street phone no. 57.

JACKSON SPRING HOTEL.

After having made some numerous improvements, Jackson Springs Hotel is now under the management of a gentleman to take care of the traveling public and all those seeking health, rest and amusement. This all the year resort is up to date in every particular. Electric light, steam heat with hot and cold baths. The table is supplied with the best the market affords with good service, and for amusement has on the grounds a large lake for boating, bathing and swimming with excellent fishing. Has fine golf grounds, tennis court, croquet, bowling alley, pool, billiards and many other games besides a large and well arranged dance pavilion. Has engaged for the season for professional music and the dance the best Italian String Orchestra in the country. Jackson Springs water is so efficacious for all the various forms of indigestion and for liver, kidney and bladder troubles. This water is used as a tonic. It quiets the nerves, soothes the system, it restores the appetite, builds up the system and brings the system back to all. It is a tonic and a health giving remedy in all cases of indigestion and amusement. It is a tonic and a health giving remedy in all cases of indigestion and amusement. It is a tonic and a health giving remedy in all cases of indigestion and amusement. For further particulars address Walter L. Currie, Mgr., Jackson Springs, N. C.



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Will Not Rust, Crack,

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Cheapest Because Best

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HERE, at last, is the ideal kitchen and cooking utensil—"THE WARE THAT WEARS"—made from Pure Spun Aluminum, and guaranteed by the makers to last 25 years with average usage. "Spun" Aluminum, mind you, not cast Aluminum, which will sometimes crack and scale. Spun Aluminum Ware will never crack, peel, scale or break.

Costs a trifle more than ordinary enamel ware, but is many times cheaper in the long run, because of its wonderful durability and fuel saving. Enamel ware is iron coated with colored glass. Iron expands with heat. Colored glass does not, but chips off into the food with dangerous results to those who eat it.

That the use of enamel kitchen ware causes cancer is a view held by some eminent medical authorities. Dr. William H. Dieffenbach of New York, in a paper entitled "Observations on the Etiology of Cancer," read before the Bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Health during the session of the International Homeopathic Congress at Atlantic City, discussed this subject.

According to a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American, Dr. Dieffenbach advanced the argument that chipping



of the hard-coated dishes used in preparation of meals allowed minute but dangerous particles of foreign matter to become mixed with the food, these being taken into the stomach, where the cancerous growth is caused by abrasions which they make in the walls of the organ.

"1892" Pure Aluminum Ware saves doctors' bills. It enables you to bake bread, pies, pan cakes, etc., without grease, which is the great cause of dyspepsia and indigestion. Aluminum griddles require no grease; hence are smokeless and odorless.

"1892" Pure Aluminum Ware will not scorch or burn, is easily cleaned, will not rust, or corrode. Handsome in appearance. Looks like silver, but weighs only about one-fourth as much, and is light and convenient to handle.

The original and only genuine Spun Aluminum Ware is made by the Illinois Pure Aluminum Co. at Lemont, Ill. Every piece bearing their trade-mark, the Maltese Cross, and marked "1892" Pure Aluminum Ware is absolutely pure, wholesome and hygienic, and guaranteed for 25 years.

See that you get the right goods and accept no substitute.



Only a few of the "1892" Pure Aluminum Cooking Utensils are shown here. Complete line will be found at The Dillon Hardware Company.